



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

species and the next (*D. humeralis*), are easily recognized by their uniform black plumage, only relieved by the light bluish shoulders.

10. *DIGLOSSA HUMERALIS*, (Fraser).

Agriolorhinus humeralis, Fras., Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1840, p. 22.

Diglossa intermedia, Cab., Mus. Hein., i. p. 97 (1850)?

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3754.

Resembling the preceding, and, so far as I can see, only distinguishable by its smaller dimensions, as stated by Mr. Fraser, as above cited. Specimens from Venezuela.

11. *DIGLOSSA ATERRIMA*, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa aterrima, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 319.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3759.

Specimens from New Grenada. Entirely black and easily recognized, though specimens apparently not mature have the under parts mixed with dull brown, which color prevails on the abdomen and under tail coverts.

12. *DIGLOSSA ALBILATERALIS*, Lafresnaye.

Diglossa albilatera, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 98.

Reich., Voeg., fig. 3758.

Numerous specimens, labelled "Bogota" and "Columbie." Uniform bluish black, with a tuft of white feathers on each side, under the wing. One plumage, however, which is perhaps not mature, is not black, but always distinguishable by the tuft of white feathers on the side. Upper parts (female or young) yellowish olive green, nearly uniform, under parts reddish ochre yellow, paler on the abdomen, wings and tail dark brown with all the feathers edged with olive nearly uniform with the back.

13. *DIGLOSSA PLUMBEA*, Cabanis.

Diglossa plumbea, Cab., Journ. Orn. 1860, p. 411.

Specimens from Costa Rica in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. This bird is strictly of the same group as that immediately preceding, and nearly of the same size, but quite a distinct and peculiar species.

7. Genus *DIGLOSSOPIS*, Sclater, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 467, (1856).

1. *DIGLOSSOPIS CAERULESCENS*, Sclater.

Diglossopis caerulescens, Sclat., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. xvii. p. 467, (1856).

One specimen from Venezuela.

Dec. 6th.

Mr. LEA, in the Chair.

Fourteen members present.

The published number of the Proceedings for September and October was laid on the table by the Committee on Proceedings.

The death of Prof. B. Silliman, late a Correspondent of the Academy, on the 21th of November, was announced.

Dec. 13th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

1864.]